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of the Coal Measures of Indiana; Part III, with the Detailed Geology of the Indiana Coal Field; and Part IV, with Mines, Mining, and the Utilization of Coal. In Part III the method of treatment is by counties.

Probably the best feature of the report is to be found in the excellent illustrations, which consist of 986 figures, 91 plates, and 7 maps. Especially are the maps and the accompanying sections to be commended.

The latter part of the volume is devoted to reports of the inspector of mines and the natural gas supervisor.

A. H. PURDUE.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS,
Fayetteville, Ark.

United States Geological Survey. Monograph XXXI. Geology of the Aspen Mining District, Colorado, with Atlas. JOSIAH EDWARD SPURR. Samuel Franklin Emmons, geologist in charge.

The monograph is primarily concerned with the economic interests of the Aspen district. But it also contains much that is of general scientific interest. Mr. Emmons contributes the introduction, but the body of the monograph is the work of Mr. Spurr. The volume is profusely illustrated and the accompanying atlas contains sheets giving the general geology and topography of the district, besides eight special sheets giving the detailed geology of limited areas. It also contains numerous sections constructed on an elaborate scale, which make the complex faulting intelligible. Both the monograph and its accompanying atlas exemplify the magnificent execution characteristic of the United States Geological Survey.

Great interest attaches to the author's study of faults as set forth in this work. Aspen seems to have furnished a field quite worthy of his best endeavor. Some of the sheets presented in the atlas seem like inextricable puzzles; but this special student of faults straightens out the "crazy-work" in an admirable way and makes it all intelligible. It is of interest to note the fact that movement along some of the faulting plains is taking place at the present time at a rate which requires recognition in the practical operations of mining.

Under "Chemical Geology" some observations are given which throw light on the vexed question of dolomization. The origin and change of ores is also discussed.

W. T. Lee.

Geological Survey of Georgia. W. S. Yeates, State Geologist. *Bulletin No. 7, A Preliminary Report on the Artesian-Well System of Georgia.* By S. W. McCallie, Assistant Geologist. State Printer, Atlanta, Ga., 1898, pp. 214.

One of the significant signs of growing wisdom in the administration of state surveys is the increased attention given to common resources of wide interest as distinguished from rich deposits of immediate value to a fortunate few only. Among these resources of common interest is the water supply which admits of successful treatment on a scientific basis, whether in the form of flowing wells or otherwise. In real importance it transcends many of the more impressive subjects. The present treaties is an excellent expression of this commendable policy. The first thirty pages are devoted to a clear exposition of the essential conditions of successful artesian wells and practical considerations relative to them. This is well illustrated. The rest of the volume is devoted to the special consideration of the artesian wells of Georgia, in which much data of general geological interest is incidentally included. Large artesian resourses are shown. While full data are not obtainable, it is clear that notable improvement in public health has resulted from the use of these wells.

T. C. C.